Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1,{ CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 4, 1841. {NUMBER 9.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte April, 6th 1841 5—F

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance	16
" " " *end of Sess.*	20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3—r

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Interesting Statistics.

CENSUS OF 1840.

Complete Census of the United States, for 1840. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the complete aggregate result of the Census for 1840, and we believe we are the first to give it entire. The Secretary of State furnished all the returns he had to the House of Representatives. By the politeness of Mr. Cist, we are furnished with these. They lack however three States and several counties, of which we have the States and part of the defective returns from local papers. We shall first give the totals, with the ratio of increase for each, and hereafter furnish some comparative tables.

	1830	1840	Ratio of inc.
Maine,	399,462	501,796	26 per cent.
Massachusetts,	610,014	737,468	21 "
N. Hampshire,	269,533	284,481	5½ "
Vermont,	280,679	291,848	4 "
R. Island,	99,216	108,827	12 "
Connecticut,	297,711	310,023	1¼ "
New York,	1,913,508	3,432,835	27 "
New Jersey,	320,779	372,352	16 "
*Pennsylvania,	1,347,672	1,700,000	27 "
Delaware,	76,730	78,120	2 "
Maryland,	446,913	467,577	1½ "
Virginia,	1,211,272	1,231,444	2 "
N. Carolina,	738,470	753,110	2 "
S. Carolina,	581,458	594,489	2 "
†Georgia,	516,467	618,166	20 "
Alabama,	308,997	470,444	55 "
Mississippi,	136,806	376,099	192 "
‡Louisiana,	215,572	249,638	— "
Tennessee,	684,822	823,067	20½ "
Kentucky,	688,884	777,359	13 "
Ohio,	937,679	1,515,695	62½ "
Indiana,	341,582	683,314	100 "
Illinois,	157,575	445,475	183 "
Michigan,	31,260	211,705	590 "
Missouri,	140,074	363,761	160 "
Arkansas,	30,383	95,642	220 "
Wisconsin,	———	30,692	— "
Iowa,	———	43,035	— "
Florida,	34,729	no returns	— "
D. of Columbia,	99,858	143,612	10 "
Totals,	12,856,171	16,421,004	33 per ct.

* One county and part of another in Pennsylvania were wanting, for which, however, we have added their proportions.

† Some small counties are wanting in Georgia, but probably contain but few inhabitants.

‡ The Western District of Louisana omitted.—This, with Florida, also omitted, will make up about 150,000 to be added to the sum total.

The Census now taken is the *sixth* since the adoption of the Constitution, and shows conclusively that the population of the United States moves on with the same uniform law of progresssion, without reference to emigration, disease or any other cause.—This law is an increase of *one third* of the existing population for each period of ten years.

Cin. Chronicle.

From the American Farmer.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the report of the Secretary of State, giving the value and quantity of the Agricultural productions of this country in 1839. It is a most valuable document, and was carefully compiled and arranged by Wm. A. Weaver, Esq., the superintendent of the last census. A more able and efficient person could not have been selected.

From the detailed statements, we have made the following abbreviation. We have added to each article its price, as current in this market, and therefore reached the aggregate value of the produce of 26 States and Territories.

Production of the United States and its value in 1839, *as officially published.*

Kind.	*Quantity.*	*Price.*	*Value.*
Wheat bushels,	75,983,449	$1,00	$75,983,439
Barley "	3,953,134	52	2,055,629
Oats "	110,053,369	30	33,016,010
Rye "	16,937,610	53	8,996,933
Buckwheat "	7,003,326	1,00	7,003,326
Corn "	308,161,445	50	154,080,223
Potatoes "	101,981,539	42	42,832,246
Wool, pounds,	27,108,489	35	8,487,597
Tobacco "	148,071,806	10	14,807,180
Rice "	76,154,735	3½	2,665,415
Cotton "	1,344,459,785	11	114,900,577
Sugar "	273,555,854	7	19,154,909
Hops "	1,119,770	39	436,710
Silk cocoons	328,991	27	121,526
Wax "	711,493	27	192,103
Hay tons	9,838,415	80	157,286,840
Hemp and flax	980,912	7	1,373,270
Ashes "	19,028	6,00	1,683,360
Naval stores, barrels	31,680	2,00	63,378
Lumber			10,953,655
Products of the orchard			7,248,978
Products of the dairy			34,189,438
Wine gallons	286,427	50	143,213
Aggregate value as officially known,			$697,766,456

Returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, and Wisconsin, not having been received, their product is not included in the above. Even the present returns are not complete, and never will be. As an instance, Massachusetts is set down in the assessors return, as having produced 158,923½ bushels of wheat in 1839. In that same year bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels, making a difference of nearly 32,000 bushels. It is the same in Main, and the same all over the country. And we do not hesitate to say that the production, as published is fully ten per cent. below the actual product. Enough is known however to satisfy all parties that we possess the elements of immense wealth. No previous estimate ever reached the quantity of articles produced, as shown in this report. Above we see that the same annual value of agriculture alone, as officially given, is nearly $700,000,000, and if all the returns were in, the aggregate would be increased to $800,000,000. This was the product of 1839. That of last year was ten per cent. greater, and that of the present year, 1841, will be still larger. All this exclusive of our immense mineral and other productions. At a fair estimate, the annual aggregate results of industry may be set down at *twelve hundred millions of dollars, according to the present prices and measures of value.*

These curious statistics must give rise to the most original and important reflections. Fifty years ago cotton was produced to the value of $1,000 a year—now it is equal to $114,000,000, by the census, and we are persuaded that this is below the average. The soil and climate of the United States, are as well adapted to raise wine, silk, coffee, sugar, and such like articles as Italy or India, yet with the exception of sugar, the other articles are in their infancy. Why is this? It arises from the fact that there is no comprehensive agricultural system yet organised in the country—by which every article would be raised in proportion to the demand. The great prices of flour in 1836, impelled too much capital and labor into wheat growing—the same may be said of corn and cotton—hence the ruinous low prices in consequence of over production beyond the demand. Had the same labor and capital been judiciously distributed on the production of every article, we might now be drinking American wine, and wearing American silks, as cheap in production as flour is.

Our agricultural system wants adjustment and equalization as much as the currency. The first process to reach such a result is to know the fact of want of adjustment, and this fact is devolved in the census, which ought to be the basis of agricultural action, as well as legislative and financial action—to the whole country.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CULTURE AND TRADE.

The modern wonder in Agriculture!

It has been computed that the entire growth of cotton in the world is one thousand million of pounds, and that of this amount five hundred and fifty millions are produced in the United States; thirty in Brazil; eight in the West Indies; twenty-seven in Egypt; thirty-six in the west of Africa; one hundred and ninety in the west of Asia; thirty-five in Mexico and South America, with the exception of Brazil; and fourteen elsewhere. This crop, at ten cents per pound, a price which is the least to which it has ever attained, without doubt would be worth one hundred millions of dollars. Of that amount it is estimated that three hundred and fifty millions of pounds are consumed or manufactured in England; one hundred and fifty millions in the United States; eighty in France; two hundred and fifty in India and China; twenty-five in South America and Mexico, including Brazils; thirty-five in Germany; forty five in Turkey and Africa; ten in Spain; twenty in Prussia; and the remainder elsewhere. By this estimate it is stated that the value of cotton manufactures in England is annually one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; in France, seventy millions; and in the United State, fifty millions. We have inserted these estimates, which must be considered very general, in order to show the great magnitude of the cotton interest throughout the world, so far as production and capital are concerned, and its relative importance to the United States.

In 1791, the quantity of cotton grown in the world was four hundred and ninety million pounds, of which only two million pounds were grown in the United States. In 1831, the quantity grown in the world, was nine hundred million pounds, and of this amount, four hundred and sixty million pounds in the United States.

Connected as the Cotton Trade and Culture are, so intimately and deeply with the business and prosperity of this country, every thing that has a bearing upon the subject, and especially at the present moment, when a modification of the Tariff is talked of, cannot but possess more than ordinary interest. The history of the Cotton culture, so far as it relates to the United States, is the greatest modern wonder in agricultue, and has surpassed the the wildest dreams of the most sanguine of those who first engaged in it. There is no subject which in fact possesses so much intrinsic importance to the business relations of this country, as that connected with the culture, the extent of annual crops, and the prices of cotton. It forms our great national staple, and as the demand increases for it abroad, so do our chances for the balance of trade imporve. Our present purpose, however, is merely to notice in a condensed form, a valuable article in the Merchant's Magazine for March. Previous to the war of the Revolution, not a single pound of cotton had been raised in this country for exportation, and as late as 1784, an American vessel arrived at Liverpool, with 8 bags of cotton, which were immediatily seized by the Custom House officers, because it was believed that this small quantity was not the produce of the United States. But the invention of the various improvement calculated to assist the cotton manufacture, served very materially to stimulate the efforts of those engaged in its culture. Especially was this the fact in relation to Whitney's Saw Gin—an invention of the greatest importance, and which served more to enrich the Southern planter, than any before our since discovered. Thus, in 1807, 13 years after the cotton gin was introduced, 55,000,000 lbs. of Upland cotton were exported, at a value of more than $11,000,000. From 1827 to 1830, upon an average of four years, 270,000,000 lbs. were exported annually, at a value of $24,000,000. In 1833, the quantity exported was 313,555,617 lbs.; valued at about $32,000,000. This progress is indeed wonderful.

Of the value of the sea island cotton, forming, as it now does, but a small portion of our general cotton production, we may judge pretty accurately, from the fact that in 1934, the export of this species of cotton was $8,685,935, and during the following year it was $7,752,936, the whole of this product being produced in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. It is believed that its cultivation may be much extended, especially in the territory of Florida; and the export, during twenty years, has been on an average of about eight millions of pounds, the principal portion being carried to England.

The increase of the cotton productions of the country has been gradual and solid, according to the extension of manufactures and the demand for the product. It is well known that cotton has been rapidly extended to the south-western States, as new colonies have spread themselves upon their territory, so that at the present time the main body of the exports is derived from that section of the country; and during the year 1839 and 1840, 954,191 bales were exported from the sinlge port of New Orleans.

It is supposed that the United States supply about three-fourths of the Cotton Trade of the world, and that in 1836, 2,000,009 of acres were devoted to its culture in this country. The permanent capital invested, is estimated at $740,000,000. During 1839, 2,177,835 bales were raised in the United States, the greater proportion of which was exported abroad. The prosperity of the South may, it is well remarked, be mainly attributed to the cultivation of the cotton plant, and upon the continuance of that production its future prosperity must in a great measure depend. "A source of wealth might indeed have been derived from the rice, tobacco, indigo, and sugar crop, as well as her other staples, but that wealth would have born but a small proportion to the profit which is now experienced, and that is likely to be increased by the cultivation of the cotton. So firmly has the value of this grand staple been fixed, and so extensively has its use intertwined with our most ordinary comforts, and the manufacture of the plant has been so much increased, not only in this country, but in Europe, nothing short of a pestilence that should sweep away its population, a blight, or mildew, or an insect that should blast its crops, or an earthquake that should rive the land, could prevent the continuance of the same causes that have in so great a measure contributed to its wealth. And yet, with these abundant resources, the population of the greater portion of that country are not advancing in this respect.

A few of the most shrewd and laborious manage to accumulate large fortunes; yet the liberal and free indulgences of much the greater part scarcely enable them to pay their expenses from year to year, and often, as it is well known, the harvest of one year as it were mortgaged for the expenses of the next, and those means which in the hands of some would be a source of vast profit, become in their hands a cause of mere competence."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—According to the returns of the Marshals, by whom the late census was taken, New York is behind Pennsylvania in the production of wheat, to the amount of about 2,000,000 bushels, anunally; while it excels Pennsylvania in the production of rye over 3,000,000 bushels, of Indian corn 2,500,000, of oats over 2,000,000 bushels, of buckwheat 300,000 bushels, of barley 2,300,000, of potatoes 21,000,000 bushels, wool nearly 1,000,000 pounds, hay nearly 2,000,000 tons, sugar over 8,000,000 lds., and of the products of the dairy over $8,000,000. In the production of wheat, Ohio exceeds Pennsyvania about 3,000,000 bushels, while Virginia is about 1½ million bushels behind New York in that article. In Indian corn, Tennessee takes the lead of all the States, producing 42½ millons of bushels yearly, North Carolina 34½ millions of bushels, Virginia about 34 millions of bushels, Illinois, 28 millions, Michigan 22 millions, Alabama 18 millions, Missouri 15 millions, Pennsylvania 13½ millions, and New York 10 millions. Of neat cattle, New York possesses 2,642,438, Pennsylvania 146,418, Ohio 1,800,313. Of sheep, New York has 5,381, 225, Pennsylvania 3,396,431, Ohio 1,964,957, Vermont 1,393,420, Virginia 1,280,736. In the products of the orchard, New York and Vermont lead the other States two to one—the former being to the amount of $1,732,357, the latter $1,109,387. In cotton, Mississippi bears the palm, producing yearly 289,838,818 pounds, Alabama 240,379,669 pounds, South Carolina 148,907,880 pounds, Georgia 134,322,755 pounds, Louisiana 87,640,185 pounds, Virginia 10,767,451 pounds. Of tobacco, Maryland produces 16 million pounds, Virginia 14 million pounds, Ohio 6 million pounds, Tennessee 6,700,000 pounds, Missouri 8,540,000 pounds, and Indiana near 2 million pounds.

To prevent Insects climbing up Fruit-Trees.—At a late meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr. James H. Fennell communicated the following successful mode of preventing insects ascending the trunks of fruit-trees. Let a piece of Indian rubber be burnt over a gallipot, into which it will gradually drop in the condition of a thick viscid juice, which state it appears it will always retain; for Mr. Fennell has at the prsent time some which has been melted for upwards of a year, and has been exposed to all weather without undergoing the slightest change. Having melted the Indian rubber, let a piece of cord or worsted be smeared with it and then tied several times round the trunk. The melted substance is so very sticky, that the insects will be prevented, and generally captured, in their attempts to pass over it. About three pennyworth of Indian rubber is sufficient for the protection of twenty ordinary sized fruit-trees.

Extensive swindling businss.—Sylvester's Reporter publishes a list of 150 banks which have failed, swindling the community out of at least $38,000,000

Wonder who will have to pay that $600,000 our last whig Legislature lent the Raleigh & Gaston, and Wilmington & Raleigh rail road companies?

The reason we ask is, that we understand the stock is falling in value every day, and the *people* will begin to ask presently; we wish to be prepared with an answer.—*North Carolinian.*

Politics of the Day.

EXTRACT

From the Circular Address of the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, to the Freemen of the Tenth Congressional District:

ASSUMING TO PAY THE STATE DEBTS.

As there may be some among you who do not fully understand what is meant by assuming to pay the debts of the States, I will briefly explain.

Within a few years past, several of the States of this Union have involved themselves deeply in debt. Not being able to obtain as much money in this country as they desired, they sent agents over to Europe, and borrowed every dollar they could get hold of. On these loans they contracted to pay the interest every six months, and to re-pay the principal some years hence. In this way these States have run in debt to the enormous amount of *two hundred millions of dollars*;---each State, of course, being liable only for its own debts. That you may more clearly see how the case stands, I will name the indebtedness of a few of the States, to wit:

Pennsylvania now owes nearly		36	millions of dollars.
New York	"	20	"	"
Maryland	"	15	"	"
Indiana	"	15	"	"
Illinois	"	14	"	"
North Carolina	"	not one cent!		

There are several others of the States that owe large amounts, and there are a few like North Carolina owe nothing, or very small sums. Each of the indebted States expended within its own limits all the money it had borrowed; and if the money was not wisely or economically spent, still its own citizens received all the benefits of it. As long as the money lasted, these States had flourishing times, and found no difficulty whatever in paying the interest on their bonds;---but when the money was all spent, then came the reverse of things. The INTEREST---to the amount of twelve millions annually is regularly falling due, and these improvident States, (with few exceptions,) have nothing to pay with. What ought they to do? Why, certainly, they ought to lay taxes on themselves, and honestly meet their contracts; but instead of doing this, the most of them are resorting first to one shift and then to another, to put off the evil day, and some of them have wholly failed to meet their engagements. The leaders, who thus involved their respective States so deeply in debt, now shrink from imposing the necessary taxes to pay even the interest, and have fallen upon another plan to relieve themselves, *that is*, for the General Government to assume and pay these debts for them. This is the history of the scheme for assuming the State Debts; and, I now ask you, is there any justice in it? Is it right that North Carolina, that kept out of debt, should now be dragged in, and be made liable for the debts of other States? Shall our people be taxed to pay for the follies and extravagance of Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other States? During last year, when some of us charged, that leading Whigs were in favor of assuming the State Debts, it was flatly denied, and we were accused of misrepresentations; but now, since the election is over, many of them come out openly in favor of the scheme.

A proposition for paying the State Debts in one form was brought before Congress at this Session by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is now one of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet; it was voted for by every Whig, and opposed by every Democrat in the Senate where the measure was discussed. I allude to the Bill—

To distribute among the States the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

If you will examine this proposition carefully, you will see that it is nothing less than a scheme to raise by *taxation* on the people five million of dollars to pay the debts of the States.

The *revenue* of our Government is derived from *two* sources namely,—that is, from duties laid on foreign articles imported into the country, and from the sales of Public Lands. For several years past, it has required all the revenue accruing from both of these sources to meet the current expenses of the Government;—nor is there, at this time, nor can there soon be any *surplus* in the Treasury.

There are *two* ways of assuming the State debts; one is, for the General Government at once to come out, and take them on itself;—the other is, to leave the debts standing in the name of the States that owe them, and the General Government to furnish money to pay them. Both of these plans in the end amount to the same thing; and the only difference is, that if the first one should be openly avowed at this time, it might startle the people, and turn them against its authors; whereas, the second plan may be carried into effect in a way not to alarm the people,—and, indeed, so ingeniously disguised, as even to captivate them. The *first* plan is now openly advocated in conversations and in Circulars by members of Congress; on one occasion, notice was given by a Whig member of Congress, that he intended to bring in a Bill to pay the State debts.

Judging from all we have seen, it is more than probable that before the close of Gen. Harrison's term, the State debts will be virtually assumed by the General Government, and North Carolina, that owes nothing, made liable in part for the debts of other States.

If, then, we take out of the Treasury, that part of the revenue which comes from the sale of Public Lands, and distribute it among the several States, it follows of necessity that we thereby create a *deficiency* in the Treasury which must, in some way or other, be supplied. How can this be done? Why, there is no other way but to impose heavier taxes on the people;—the Tariff will have to be revived.

The proceeds of the Public Lands, it is believed, may be put down on an average at *five millions* of dollars a year. Now, what is the difference between distributing five millions raised from the customs, and five millions raised from the Public Lands? Both go into the Treasury, and to take either out for this purpose would create a deficiency there, requiring taxation to replace the same amount. What would the people say, if Congress were to pass a law entitled,—"An act to levy, and collect from the people, five millions of dollars, to be divided among the States?" Every body would cry out against such a law; and yet, in effect, there is no difference whatever between such a law, and a law to distribute among the States the proceeds of the Public Lands. Or, what would you think if Congress were to pass a law imposing a tax on sugar, coffee, salt, iron, nails, &c., for the purpose of raising five millions of dollars to divide among the States? You would at once denounce it; and yet, in effect, this is the very thing that the friends of distribution are now proposing to do; for, if you give away five millions of the money that comes from the Public Lands, then you must replace it by a tax on these and other articles. Why is it then that the friends of this measure are trying to do *indirectly*, what they dare not do *directly*? Can it be that they think the people too ignorant to detect the artifice, or do they fancy that there is some charm in the words "the proceeds of the Public Lands," that will infatuate the people, and make them swallow the gilded bait?

Thus it is perfectly clear that, if the proceeds of the Public Lands are divided among the States, Congress will have to supply the place of what is taken away, by additional taxes on the people,—since it is well known that every dollar now coming into the Treasury from all sources whatever, is required to carry on the Government.

There is another objection to this scheme of distribution stronger than even the views I have already presented,—and that is,—that Congress has no power under the Constitution to sell the Public Lands, and give away the money. Congress can exercise no powers except what are given to it in that instrument. The Constitution is written in plain language,—any one who will read it can understand it. Now, I ask the honest farmers of the country to read the Constitution, and see if they can find any clause, or sentence in it, that gives the power to Congress to sell the Public Lands and distribute the proceeds thereof, gratuitously among the States,—or that will justify Congress in doing so either directly or indirectly. The Public Lands stand on the same footing with all the other property of the United States, and Congress has just as much right to sell the ships and fortifications of the Republic, and divide out the money, as it has to sell the lands, and distribute the proceeds.

But I know it is alledged that the Public Lands were ceded to the United States by Virginia and other States for the purpose of paying the Public debt; and that as the debt has been paid, the proceeds of the balance of the land should now be returned to the States. Like many others, I once took, and acted on, this view of the subject; but upon an examination of the whole question, I soon came to a different conclusion. On examining the Cession Acts, I find that Virginia and the other States, claiming waste lands, ceded "their right and title" to the United States, "for the common benefit of the Union,"—and not for the separate benefit of the States. And the fact is these States had no right whatever to the *soil*, but simply to the *jurisdiction*, the soil being at the time in possession of the Indians, and the Government had to purchase it from them by paying large sums of money for it. The books of the Treasury show that these "ceded lands" have, to the present time, cost the Government a large amount more than they have sold for.

But even if there was any force in this argument, under the "Cession Acts," it would not cover the case, since only a very small part of the Public Lands was ceded by the States, say not one acre in a thousand. All the rest was purchased from France and Spain by the Federal Government and paid for out of the common treasury. Many think that the Public Lands have been a source of profit to the Government, but this is a mistake. It appears from the Records in the Treasury, that,

The total cost and expense of all the Public Lands to the end of the year 1839, was . . .	$135,055,225 04
And that the total receipts from lands during the same period was	$116,198,179 15
	$18,857,045 89

Showing that the cost and expenses of these lands during this period, *exceeded* the receipts by nearly *nineteen millions of dollars*. If the General Government held the Public Lands simply in Trust for the States, it could not in equity be required to divide any proceeds until it had first paid back all that it had expended, over and above what the lands had yielded, which, as we see above, is nearly nineteen millions of dollars.

From the foregoing facts and views, we are brought to the following conclusions:

1st. That it is unconstitutional for Congress to sell the Public Lands to give the money away to the States.

2d. That to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands, is but another form for paying the State debts, which would be great injustice to North Carolina, and the other States owing no debts.

3d. That the inevitable consequence of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, must be an increase of the taxes on the people;—and this brings me to the subject of the Tariff.

THE GREAT CUSTOMERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

A few of the officers of the U. S. Bank had accommodations as shown by the statement below:

Samuel Jaudon, ...	$408,389
John Andrews, ...	425,930
Joseph Cowperthwaite, ...	426,382

Mr Biddle in his cotton operations had accommodations to the amount of several millions of dollars, and there is an amount not vouched for except by receipts signed by him, and respecting which he declined to give the stockholders any explanation, of $618,640.

One individual or firm in Philadelphia, was favored with accommodations to the amount of $4,313,878, between August, 1835, and November, 1836: This favored individual is supposed to be the brother of N. Biddle.

As to Mr. Jaudon, the late Cashier and present agent of the Bank in London, he seems to have had the corporate favors of the institution showered upon him more profusely after he had left it than before. The following allowances have been made to him since his appointment as agent, viz.:

Loss on the sale of furniture, made up, .	$5,074
Payment of the passage of self and family to London, ...	1,015
Annual salary $28,000, which for three and a half years, is	98,000
Salary of his brother as clerk at $4,500 per year, is	15,000
Extra commissions for negotiating loans in England, France, and Holland, . .	122,726

Besides these payments to the Jaudon family there were other charges incident to this extraordinary bank mission, which make the total expense to the stockholders equal to THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

If an humble individual should obtain necessaries for his family to the amount of $100, by bolstering his credit with a representation that he was the owner of property which belonged to another, he would be stigmatised as a swindler and sent to the state prison: But the officers of the great regulator may obtain money under false pretences, or by a kind of official plundering, and yet be upheld as honorable men and distinguished financiers. If this is incorporated morality, the less we have of it the better for the country.

Albany Weekly Argus.

THE FAVORITES OF FEDERALISM.

The New York Express states that Ex-Governor *Ritner*, the author and promoter of the "buck shot war" for the benefit of the U. S. Bank, in its attempt to corrupt and overawe the Legislature and the People of Pennsylvania, and one of its most devoted instruments, is to be *rewarded* by Vice-President Tyler, with the appointment of Treasurer of the Mint! Thus the creatures of the Bank—and the authors and agents of the "pipe-laying" violations of the franchise,—*Thadeus Stevens, C. B Penrose, Joseph Ritner*, and *Bela Badger*, are the first to find favor and official elevation from the hands of the ascendant Federalism!—*Ib.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

MR. BIDDLE'S DEFENCE.

We do not propose at present to go into a detailed examination of Mr. Biddle's letters. That task will be undertaken by a correspondent. We will, however, notice some points. It would be expected that a person strong in the consciousness of rectitude, undertaking a defence against imputations upon his character, would first refute the most serious charges, and would deem the most serious to be that which involved a suspicion of want of moral rectitude. Mr. Biddle has not done this.

The heaviest charge against him is that there is a deficiency of an enormous amount in the assets of the bank—some $600,000, which no one can account for—and that the only entry in relation to the missing money is a memorandum signed N. B. and J. C. Concerning this transaction, he offers no excuse nor explanation.

He complains that he was condemned *ex parte*, and that he could have defended himself if he had had an opportunity. Now, it appears from the report, uncontradicted by him, that the opportunity was offered him in reference to this greatest of offences; that a letter was written to him desiring an explanation of this memorandum and of the disposition of the funds which it represented, and that he did not deign to return a reply. When a man is allowed to be his own witness in his own defence, what fairer opportunity need he desire? And if he refuses to avail himself of the privilege, and to make any explanation of the evidence, which is *prima facia* against him, what other conclusion can he expect the public to arrive at than one of his guilt?

In reference to his cotton speculations, he would throw the blame and the burthen of the loss on the Bank, because sales were urged to meet the Bank's engagements; therefore, says he, they were made for the benefit of the Bank. But why did the Bank need the funds? Simply because it had loaned them to Mr. Biddle and his partners; in other words, because Mr. Biddle had lent them to himself, to buy the cotton with. He does not pretend that those concerned in the cotton speculations were ever the creditors of the Bank. If he and his partners and co-speculators had not deprived it of its means, it would not have been under the necessity of urging sales of the cotton, to meet engagements created for his accommodation.

He attributes these cotton speculations to a desire to benefit the Bank, and save its credit by providing to meet its bonds payable in Europe. But why had it not other means to meet those bonds? Simply because Mr. Biddle has so grossly mismanaged the business of the concern, that an institution created to lend money had become a great borrower, and so early as 1837, owed some twelve millions of borrowed money in Europe. Any one acquainted with the science of banking, knows that when banks become great borrowers, they are in a bad way; and it was Mr. Biddle who put the Bank in this way. It borrowed money during his presidency to an amount not far from twenty millions. It was driven to this step first by the extravagant over issues of its notes, adopted on his advice: secondly, by his enormous loans upon stocks of all sorts, which loans could not be called in to meet emergencies, like loans upon commercial paper.

Mr. Biddle infers that the bank was prosperous when he left it, because statements, prepared under his own eye, and taking all sorts of extravagant loans that he had made to be good, and the bad stock that he had purchased to be available, represented it as prosperous; and he intimates that it has been ruined by subsequent mismanagement, because the bad investments made by him, or the necessary results of his policy, are now put down at their true value.

Mr. Biddle had blown up the bubble till it could be streched no further; he had laid the seeds of its dissoluton; he then resigns, and, when it bursts, he exclaims, Behold what my successors have done!

It is easy to perceive that the extravagant speculations in the United States, and especially at the south, the enormous investments in unproductive railroads, the borrowing of money in Europe, the several suspensions of specie payments, and the moneyed difficulties of both continents, have been owing, in a great measure, if not entirely, to Mr. Biddle's policy of extending enormously the issues of the bank in 1835 and '36, of lending extravagant sums to known speculators, of dipping into every species of stocks, of lending upon them with no prospect of a speedy return, and of borrowing every where the bank could get credit, for the purpose of lending to those who would not pay in any reasonable time, if at all.

He claims to have been actuated by public spirit, and it is not improbable that it was so in some measure. But a President of such an institution ought to be aware, first, that he cannot rightfully hazard the money of the widow, the orphan, and the industrious man, who have placed it in the bank, to promote his views of general utility; and, secondly, that those who attempt to benefit the merchants, and the country, in the manner which he has done, always effect, in the end, incomparably more evil than good.

THE IRREDEEMABLE BANK PARTY.

The Legislature of Maryland, two thirds of which are federal "whigs," gave the banks of that state the utmost lattitude of suspension, neither fixing a day for resumption nor appearing to desire a period of returing to specie payments, and especially passing a law releasing the suspended Banks from the penalty of 12 per cent. incurred by the suspension, extending such release until the year 1845—virtually *inviting the Banks to continue suspended for four years longer!*

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, a majority of both houses of which are federal, passed a bill by a strict party vote, repealing all the penalties for suspension, requiring no resumption of specie payments for the future, and authorising the Banks to issue post notes. This bill, a Democratic Governor has *vetoed*.

The House of Representatives of Ohio, two-thirds of which are federal whigs, passed a law incorporating a mammoth State Bank, of $14,000,000, with branches in the several counties, giving it the power of post note and other irredeemable issues, but making no provision for the return of the banks of that State to specie payments, on the contrary protecting them in a continued violation of their obligations to the public. The Senate, a majority of which is Democratic, rejected the bill.

Both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, two-thirds of which are federal whigs, have passed a bill which, in the language of the Detroit Free Press, "gives a naked, unqualified, indefinite and unconditional suspension of specie payments to the Bank of Michigan and the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Detroit and their branches," leaving the other Banks in the State at the discretion of the officers of the State Government.

Such is irredeemable Federalism in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan.—*Alb. Argus.*

Playing their own game.---The Planters' Bank of Savannah, Georgia, has been lately robbed of $37,000.—the rogue thonght perhaps, that "turn about is fair play."

From the Georgia Argus.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

We perceive that Mr. Tyler in his address to the people of the United States, adopts the insidious and hypocritical doctrine in relation to removals from office, set forth in Mr. Webster's Circular. He says, "I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means; the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable; has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of Government in conflict with the freedom of elections." We say this is an insidious doctrine, because it puts it in the power of the President to punish a citizen for an alleged offence, without a trial, and hypocritical, because whilst its advocates are constantly railing against executive patronage, they are adopting a course which of all others, makes executive patronage the most powerful and the most formidable. We object to the principle for many reasons. In the first place, every American citizen has the right, not only to the full enjoyment, but to the open expression of his political opinions, in relation, both to men and measures; and there is nothing which the government should more carefully avoid than an attempt to impose any restraint upon the open and manly; nay, active support of those political measures which each citizen may think best calculated to advance the interest and happiness of the country. That those in power shall fill all the important offices of government with men holding common opinions with them, is to be expected, and it is right that they should do so; and if they chose to turn men out of minor offices, merely on account of difference of political opinion, very well, we have no objection to it; we have all been used to that, and look for it; and moreover, we do not think that any man ought to be permitted to hold office under the General Government, more than four years.

But to return to Mr. Tyler's rule; it creates a new crime in this country, one exceedingly uncertain and indefinite in its nature; one of which a man may be found guilty, and for which he may be punished without a trial; without being confronted by the witnesses against him; yea, without even knowing against what he has to defend himself; he is to be turned out of office for the crime of being "guilty of active partizanship;" what constitutes this crime? Is it the expression of his political opinions? Is it the calm or even the vehement discussion of the merits of one or all the measures of an administration? If the Alien and Sedition Laws were re-enacted, would a man subject himself to punishment for the crime of "active partizanship," by discussing the merits of those measures with a dozen or with fifty of his neighbors? Would President Tyler consider one of his officers guilty of this crime who should, whenever an opportunity should offer, advocate the creation of a National Bank?

But they are to be turned out, if by "secret means they give their official influence to party purposes." Well, how are these secret means to be found out? By a resort to secret means, we suppose. We are to have an inquisition; whenever a victim is to be made, the President is to be informed that "secret means" have been resorted to, to give "official influence to party purposes," and the work is done.

It is insidious and hypocritical, because it is intended as a subterfuge for the removal of those who are objectionable on account of their opinions, but against whom no charges can be brought, of want of faithfulness or capacity in the discharge of the duties of office. It is important that vacancies shall be created for the benefit of hungry expectants, who have fought for the spoils, yet the whigs have clamored so loudly about proscription, and given so many pledges on the subject of removals from office, that it is necessary to hatch up some new offence; an offence, however, so utterly indefinite in its character, that it can be very readily made to suit any case in the world, where an office in the hands of a politicel opponent, is of sufficient importance to be desired by a political friend. Oh yes, they entertain a great respect for freedeem of opinion; a man may think as he pleases, and vote as he pleases, but he must take especial care not to think or vote very strongly, or he must be very sure to think and vote right. Such a rule is a cruel mockery; when a man is removed from office on account of his political opinions, no disgrace attaches to him; it is the fate of war, and his friends at least sympathise with him; and if he has been a good officer, many of his opponents will perhaps think it is a hard case, but under the new system, the good of the party requires, that every good member shall believe that he has been guilty of some offence, that renders him unworthy to hold office. From the day that Mr. Crittenden attempted to do by law what this administration is attempting to do without law, we have looked upon it as one of the most daring, dangerous, and unprincipled encroachments upon the rights of the citizen, that has never been attempted in this country.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—As a testimony of the high regard entertained for the valuable services of this veteran soldier and statesman, both in the field and the national councils, the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, (his place of residence) without distinction of party, tendered him a public dinner on the 6th inst., upon his arrival from Washington, at the close of his Vice Presidential term. The Colonel was met some miles on the Frankfort road, and escorted into Georgetown, under a salute from the artillery company. The streets were crowded as the procession passed, and every door and window was occupied by the fairest portion of creation, all uniting, by various tokens, in expressing their admiration and respect for the patriotic man whom they had long known and delighted to honor. After proceeding through the principal streets of the town, the immense crowd repaired to the Court House, where the Colonel addressed them in a brief, but happy and effective manner. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, and drinking numerous toasts, in which the Colonel was highly complimented, the crowd retired.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Texas money looking up.—Late New Orleans dates say, that Texas money in that market, which was lately so depreciated as to be worth only 12 cents in the dollar, had risen forthwith up to 38 a 40, in consequence of the news that Gen. Hamilton had contracted a loan for the Texian Government.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

The late decline of Cotton in the European market, must of course cause a decline in ours, though up to Tuesday evening, the market remained very near our last quotations. There will no doubt, however, be a depression the ensuing week, from ¼ to ½ cent, and we quote 8 to 10.

Messrs. J. Johnson and C. Clark, of Winnsboro,' have in market about twelve bales of *Nankin Cotton*, for which 12½ cents has been offered and refused.

Corn 75.—Temperance Advocate.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, May 4, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

Election next Thursday week.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. to

We are requested by Mr. CALDWELL to state to his friends who may have went out to hear him at Labatt's X Roads on Saturday last, that it was impossible for him to reach there from his appointment in Lincoln county on the day previous; and even if he could have reached there he would have been unable to speak, from a violent cold and hoarseness.

SPRING FESTIVAL.

The Young Ladies of the "Charlotte Female Academy" celebrated "the advent of Spring and the season of Flowers," in crowning the QUEEN OF MAY, on Saturday last. A handsome throne, in excellent imitation of the magnificence of royalty, was erected on the Academy green, where, at the appointed hour, a large collection of the beauty and intelligence of the village and its vicinity came out to witness the coronation. The scene was a very lovely one indeed;—the beautiful garlands of flowers, the simple dress and gaiety of the sylph-like school-misses, and the grace and appropriateness with which they performed the duties of the occasion charmed all present. The routine of the coronation it is unnecessary to describe—it is sufficient to say, that the addresses were appropriate and well delivered, the crowning elegantly performed, the songs sweetly carolled, to the delight of all present. After the coronation, a "feast of good things" was distributed among the company by the fair damsels, and partaken of with no slight relish. The scene then concluded and the crowd dispersed in the highest good humor, and with many regrets, we doubt not, on the part of our susceptible young swains, that "May Day" comes so seldom.

We annex the lines inscribed to the young Queen and sang just after the crown was bestowed:

QUEEN OF MAY.

A rosy crown we twine for thee,
Of Flora's richest treasure,
We lead thee forth to dance and glee,
To mirth and youthful pleasure.
O take, O take the rosy crown,
O take, O take the rosy crown,
O take the rosy crown.

The myrtle, thyme and eglantine,
One blended wreath discloses,
And bids their fragrant breath combine
With these embalming roses.

We bade the fairest flowers that grow
Their richest tribute render,
To shine above that brow of snow,
In all their sunny splendor.
O take, O take, &c.

Then deign to wear the wreath we twine,
Thy beauteous ringlets shading,
And be its charms a type of thine
In all, except in fading.
O take, O take, &c.

We cannot conclude this notice, without paying the tribute of our high regard for Mrs. HUTCHISON as a tutress of young females, and recommending the institution over which she presides as eminently worty of public patronage. To attainments of the highest order in her department of teaching, Mrs H. unites habits of untiring industry and perseverance, and all softened and governed by the most devoted piety, rendering her a peculiarly fit model of female excellence.

THE ELECTION.

Remember, Democrats, that *next Thursday week, the 13th instant*, is the day you are called on to vote for a member of Congress. Who of you will stay away from the polls on that day? Remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and that our opponents, the Federalists, are ever watchful, ever ready for the contest, and always at the polls in full force. Will any of you supinely fold your arms and stay away from the polls in the dangerous conclusion that "our candidate will be elected any how"? Let us entreat you not thus to act;—*Come out to the polls*, ONE AND ALL, and let old MECKLENBURG, and the whole Eleventh, once more record their verdict against Federalism, and in favor of Democracy and the Constitution.

Remember, that if Col. *Barringer* should be elected, he will go all lengths with the Federal party—will give his support to all their odious and dangerous measures, to wit: A National Bank, the Distribution of proceeds of the Public Lands, which is only another name for an Assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and which will create the necessity for new *taxes* on the People to support the Government. He *professes now* to be against Internal Improvements by the Fed-

ral Government;—but his VOTES, while in the State Legislature, heretofore published by us, contradict this *profession*—and we think there is at least room to fear that he may, if elected, do like some other public men lately elected to office, make his acts the antipodes of his profession.

Remember, too, that Mr. *Caldwell* is opposed to the Federal Party and all their schemes;—believes a National Bank unconstitutional, inexpedtent, dangerous to the liberties of the country, and corrupt from its nature. He is opposed to the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, an Assumption of the State Debts, or any increase of the Tariff;—is opposed to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and goes for equal rights and privileges to all—for low taxes on the People, economy in the appropriations of Congress, and a strict Construction of the Constitution.

Freemen! choose ye between them.

THE CANVASS.

The two candidates for Congress addressed the freemen of this county at this place on Tuesday last. A large number of People were in town, and paid marked attention to the speeches, and while the Democrats were highly delighted, (as were some Whigs, who changed their party associations on that day,) the larger portion of the Federalists looked sad, and even angry. That cause must be a bad one indeed to suffer in such able hands as Colonel Barringer's as much as that of Federalism did on Tuesday last. We believe we will be borne out by even many liberal Whigs who were present, in saythat Mr. Caldwell not only acquitted himself with great credit, but that he completely demolished his opponent—showing that Col. Barringer had either taken up the defence of a most defenceless cause, or that he was not the "smart young man" that he has been "cracked up to be."

We shall not attempt a synopsis of the arguments;—but we must be permitted to notice one or two positions taken by Col. Barringer, which surprised us somewhat, having heard some of his political harrangues last Fall.

He said emphatically that he was opposed to the whole State Banking system;—that as now existing, it made the Banks perfect *shaving-shops*, enabling the rich to defraud the poor out of their hard earnings;—that it furnished worse than no currency, and that *abuse of its powers was incident to the system!* He also attributed all the "hard times" now so much complained of to this State Bank system, consequent upon its inability to furnish a sound currency, &c. &c. Now, we put it to every one who recollects the events of the last Presidential campaign to say, if this was not the very identical ground taken by the Democratic Party in that contest—that it was the *Banks*, and not *Van Buren's Administration* which caused the "hard times?" Our party then argued that the Banks, by their over issues and dabbling in and encouraging speculation, had become bankrupt themselves, and in turn were engaged in a crusade to bankrupt the government and the whole country. But what was the cry of Col. Barringer and his Federal co-workers? Oh, said they, this abominable rascal, Van Buren, with his Sub-Treasury, is ruining the country—*he* is the cause of all the hard times—turn him out and put in Gen. Harrison, and times will be good immediately, and money plenty! *Van* was turned out, but the "good times," and the "plenty of money" promised have not been heard of since. These promises were made to deceive, and here we now see Col. Barringer, since the Federalists have got into power, arguing against his *own* arguments of last Fall! Will the People be gulled a second time? But, taking the Colonel's own remedy for the existing state of the currency, it seems to us a very singular one, to say the least of it. He says, "abuse of powers is incidental to the Banking system." Then is it not very strange, that Col. Barringer should be in favor of establishing a great National Bank, to cure the disease of our currency, when that would only be "adding fuel to the flame?" If "abuse of power is incident to the Banking system," in which we agree with him, of course *the bigger the Bank, the greater the abuse*, and the more danger to be apprehended from it. If our little Banks, with *two* and *three millions* capital, can inundate the country with an irredeemable currency, corrupt the public morals, and destroy all healthy business, what would not a great National Bank do, with *fifty* or *seventy-five* millions of capital?

We might, were it necessary, notice many other portions of the Col's. remarks, for instance, where he declared that the Alien and Sedition Laws did not take away the trial by Jury—and that *Daniel Webster* was not in Congress during the last War; but we have not now room, and he was so effectually "used up" by Mr. Caldwell, that a "leetle" mercy should be shown him.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The Banks of this State, and all north of us, and some south, are in a state of suspension—or, in other words, they are, by their own showing, *insolvent*, and unable to pay their debts. But, the poor laboring men in the country who hold their notes may ask, have they declared *insolvency*, by delivering up all their effects to be sold for the payment of their debts? Have they done like *individuals*, given up all they possessed, and gone to work for a living? No, indeed!—"not by a long shoot!" Ask them to pay their debts, and they will tell you—"we have suspended specie payments;—go away, we are good for our debts, and will pay you bye-and-bye." "But, here," says the laborer, "is a ten dollar bill which you promised to pay in silver or gold on demand—you must pay it, or I will sue you!" The poor laborer finds, however, that he can neither get silver for his ten dollar bill, or make any thing by *suing* the Bank; for, if he attempts to sue the Bank on its promise to pay, a lawyer would charge him *ten dollars* at least to bring the suit, and even when he could obtain a judgment against the Bank, what would he sell? He could sell *nothing*. The property of the Stockholders is not bound, and you can't sell the notes of the Bank or gold and silver. So the Bank, though acknowledgedly *insolvent*, can yet retain all its property—all its enormous privileges and powers in defiance of the laws.

But how is it with the *individual?* The Bank holds *his* note for one hundred dollars—he fails to pay it at the end of ninety days—he is notified immediately of his failure, and in a day or two is waited upon by the Sheriff with a writ.—Judgment soon follows, and how then? Can you tell the Sheriff and the Bank to go away, you will "*ultimately*" be able to pay the debt, but have concluded not to do so at present?—Yes, you can *tell* them so, but what will *they* do? Go away empty, like you did from the Bank? *No, indeed!* Your property will be executed and sold, if it takes the last mouthful of bread out of the mouths of your wife and children to pay the debt—yes, it must be paid to the last cent! while this same Bank is swindling *its* creditors by what is now modestly termed, "a suspension of specie payments!"

Laboring men!—honest farmers and mechanics, we ask you if you do not *know*—many of you from sad experience—that what we have said above is correct? And will you longer tolerate such a system of swindling, or support a party who, with the power, refuse to reform it? We know you will not. Then recollect that the self-styled "Whig" Party in our last Legislature, among whom Col. Barringer was the foremost, refused to correct these manifest abuses of our Banking System—and that the Federalist in all parts of the country pursue the same course.—Remember this when you go to the polls.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS

The Richmond *Enquirer*, received by yesterday morning's mail, places it beyond a doubt, that the Old Dominion has nobly sustained her ancient faith in the recent elections. A large majority of her delegation in Congress will be State Rights Republicans, though some of them have heretofore acted with the Whigs.

Mr. *Wise* is re-elected, and may be set down as opposed to the Administration, as he has declared his opposition to Distribution, the Tariff, &c., and will vote for a National Bank, and to repeal the Independent Treasury *only* upon conditions.

Mr. Speaker *Hunter* re-elected—opposed to Distribution, a Bank, Tariff, and all the measures of the Federalists.

Mr. *Mallory* re-elected—politics same as Mr. Hunter's.

Mr. *Gilmer* (late Governor) elected over James Garland, Conservative. Mr. Gilmer has declared against a Bank, Distribution, &c.

Mr. *Coles*, Democrat, re-elected.
Mr. *Hubbard*, Dem., in place of Hill, Whig.
Mr. *Goode*, Dem., in place of Dromgoole, Dem.
George B. Carey, Dem.
Mr. *Steenrod*, Dem., re-elected.
Mr. *Jones*, Dem., re-elected.
Mr. *Powell*, Fed, in place of M'Carty, do.
Mr. *Stuart*, Fed., in place of Bierne, Dem.
Mr. *Barton*, Fed., in place of Lucas, Dem.,
Mr. *Botts*, Fed., re-elected.
Mr. *Taliaferro*, Fed., re-elected.

Six Districts remain to be heard from—three of which, and probably four, will elect Democrats.

Of the Legislature, the Enquirer seems confident that the Democrats have elected a majority If the Counties yet to hear from stand as they did last Legislature, the joint strength will be *four* or *five* in favor of Ddmocracy! The Enq. continues:

"So far as we have heard, we have *gained*, Petersburg 1, Powhatan 1, Caroline 1, Buckingham 2, Prince Edward 1, 1 in Frederick, Nelson 1—8.

"We have *lost* Fairfax 1, Southampton 1, and Stafford 1.

"*Nett gain* so far 5—equivalent to 10 votes in the House.

"The defects of the Constitution have again operated upon us. That corrupting system of double and treble voting, which dispensing with *residence* as a qualification of the right of suffrage, allows a man to vote in as many counties as he pleases to purchase a small freehold worth 25 dollars, has enabled the towns to dictate Delegates to the counties. Richmond has elected the Delegate of Hanover—Fredericksburg has controlled Stafford—and Alexandria has elected the Delegate in Fairfax."

"*Whigs elected*—Albemarle 2, Augusta 2, Berkley 2, Charles City and New Kent 1, Charlotte 1, Culpeper 1, Cumberland 1, Elizabeth City and Warwick 1, Fairfax 1, Fluvanna 1, Gloucester 1, Hanover 1, Henrico 1, James City, York and Williamsburg 1, Jefferson 2, King George 1, Lancaster and Richmond 1, Loudon 3, Nansemond 1, Norfolk county 2, Princess Anne 1, Rockbridge 2, Spottsylvania 1, Southampton 1, Stafford 1, Norfolk Borough 1, Richmond City 1—36.

"*Democrats elected*—Amelia 1, Frederick 2, Buckingham 2, Caroline 1, Chesterfield 1, Clark and Warren 1, Dinwiddie 1, Goochland 1, Greenville 1, King and Queen 1, King William 1, Louisa 1, Lunenburg 1, Mathews and Middlesex 1, Mecklenburg 2, Nelson 1, Nottoway 1, Powhatan 1, Prince Edward 1, Prince George 1, Petersburg 1,—25."

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*A small Fish Story....*We are credibly informed, that a gentleman of this County caught in the Catawba River, about ten days ago, with a hook and line, a *Trout* weighing *fifteen pounds!* Although an "old colt" at fishing, the individual who caught this monster of the finny race, was so much frightened at its hideous mien as to alarm by his cries some hands at work near a quarter of a mile distant.—This is the largest Trout we have ever heard of in this region of country. We bespeak the next fifteener.

Distressing Accident.—On Monday morning last, Julia, the only child of Stephen Dickerman, of this town, was so badly burned by falling into the fire, that she died in a few minutes. She was fifteen months old. This is the third of his children that have been burnt to death within nine months. Last August, a house was burnt in Easton, and two of his children consumed in it, one of them aged two and the other four years. He had previously buried his two oldest children. In addition to these afflictions, Mr. Dickerman has himself, as we understand, had one of his hands badly blown to pieces by an explosion of gun-powder. The sympathies of our kind hearted citizens ought to be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman, in their present bereaved condition.—*Dedham (Mass.) Democrat.*

OUR TOWN.

The gentlemanly Editor of the "Camden Journal" having made a visit to our Town recently, on his return speaks of his trip as follaws:

A week's absence from the editorial chair, and its duties makes the seat, never a very delightful one, rather more unpleasant than usual. After luxuriating on the beauties of Nature which adorn the country between this and "the old North State," we feel very little inclination for the performance of the drudgery of our vocation,

Whoever, at this season of flowers takes a trip to the country, and does not feel the full force of that emphatic and truthful sentiment of COWPER—

"God made the country, and man made the town,"

cannot sympathize with us on our return to the bustle, dust and smoke with which we are surrounded. Whoever does not delight in roaming at early Spring, through Nature's flower garden, admiring the Dogwood, the Jessamine, the Woodbine, and the Honeysuckle, together with numerous other less pretending but scarcely less beautiful flowers, now in bloom, and inspecting the buds of the Virgin's Bower, and other later plants, just ready to burst forth in all their beauty and loveliness, cannot, we again say, sympathize with us.

Business, during the last week, called us to the beautiful little town of Charlotte, N. Carolina, rendered famous from the stern and indomitable spirit of patriotism which characterized its citizens during our Revolutionary struggle, and for their Declaration of Independence on the 20th May, 1775, more than a year before all the Colonies followed their example. A spirit which induced a Brtish officer, during those days, to designate the village as a *hornests' nest.*

Charlotte, within the last twelve or fifteen years, has improved rapidly in wealth and population. It is now one of the handsomest villages with which we are acquainted; and is well furnished with schools, especially for females. The Female Academy is a very neat building, and in a delightful location.

The Branch Mint is a most beautiful structure, and does credit to the architect who superintended its erection. The grounds about it are tastefully cultivated by the superintendent, Col. WHEELER, whom we think deserves great credit for the fine taste and skill which he has displayd in combining the useful with the beautiful, while ornamenting and adorning the enclosure. Mr. STANLY's speech on the expenditures at the Mint, will have very little influence on any one who will visit the spot, and remember that it is public property, and that the public character is concerned, to some extent, for its appearence.—We found all the officers polite and obliging—ready at all times, when not engaged in their official duties, to gratify the curiosity of visitors.

There are other public buildings in the village, well worthy of notice, but we must omit them. We cannot, however, well avoid saying a word in relation to the Court House. This building, like most of the Court Houses in "the old North State," stands in the centre of the street, and we think the citizens will agree with us, that it is no ornament to the village. It is in a very dilapidated condition, either without window shutters, or they are left open to the mercy of the winds. The boys, as boys will do every where, have amused themselves by breaking the window glass, until there is scarcely a whole pane left. We trust that the subject, which we heard was to be brought before the Court, which sits the present week, was sucessfully attended to, and that a seat of justice, in unison with its other public edifices, will soon add its beauty to the village.

We said the citizens of this place were remarkable for their consistent and indomitable patriotism, during our Revolutionary struggle; and we doubt not but the same spirit animates their sons. At all events, whatever they do, they do it as though they were in earnest. The almost universal expression of sorrow for the death of the President, struck us as peculiarly appropriate. At a public meeting, the people had resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning, and, unlike as in some other places where similar resolutions were adopted, they were carried out; even the ladies, (always foremost in their sympathies,) a great number of them, we observed, partook of the general feeling, and added the badge to their dress.

We must not omit to say before we stop, that their generous hospitality is now, and always has been, in perfect unison with all the other excellent traits of character, for which the citizens of Charlotte are so well known, and appreciated.

We thank the Editor of the Journal, in the name of our citizens, for his kind compliments; and we can inform him that, since his visit among us, an order has been made by our County Court for the building of a NEW COURTHOUSE—such an edifice as will, we hope, do credit to the County, and be an additional ornament to our village;—and that Commissioners have been appointed and instructed to procure a location not in "the centre of the street."

We have heard lately another most laudable and patriotic project spoken of by some of our citizens; one which would not only add greatly to the beauty of our village, but show that the sons of Revolutionary sires who first declared Independence duly appreciate the noble act: We allude to the erection of a suitable Monument, where our old Courthouse now stands, or on some other spot in our village, commemmorative of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th May, 1775."—Will not our citizens generally, of village and county, immediately take this project in hand and see that it is accomplished? Had such a glorious event adorned the revolutionary history of almost any other people in the Union than North Carolinians, a monument reaching the skies, as it were, would long since have been erected, to transmit to the remotest generations a record of one of the most patriotic, gallant and daring acts to be found in the history of the world. Let "the ball be set in motion," and we fear not the accomplishment of so meritorious an enterprise. We count certainly upon the hearty co-operation, (in counsel at least,) of our friend of the Camden Journal?

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

Last week, a piece of genuine wit was perpetrated which is too good to be lost. Several honest farmers were journeying from the extreme lower end of the County to Court, and were overtaken by one 'Squire W. He soon commenced on politics, and being a rabid Whig, concluded to enlighten his benighted companions, whom he soon discovered to be rather the other way. The more he argued in favor of the Banks, against the Sub-Treasury, &c., the more they became convinced that they were right, and his worship wrong. "Well," says he, "if you are not Whigs yourselves, you ride good Whig horses,"—for the sturdy Democrats were mounted on very fine animals, with the exception of one, who replied—"Yes, it may be the case that my horse is that way inclined, for he is a sorry fellow, and *blind in both eyes;* but if he could *see*, I am sure he would be a true DEMOCRAT."

It is said that Charley Ogle, of gold spoon memory, is seriously indisposed. We unite with a contemporary in the hope that he will not die without repenting for the many infamous falsehoods contained in his *celebrated* "White House" Speech.

MR. GRANGER.

Mr. TYLER, in his numerous removals from office, has not yet dismissed *Francis Granger*, the notorious abolitionist, from the office of Postmaster-General. Does he not *know* him to be an abolitionist of the worst character? Or does he expect the denial of his well known character by the Federal press in the south, will hush up and cover over the indignation of our people, whose dearest rights are hus wickedly trifled with? Let him not harbor this expectation; the Democratic press of the south will not suffer its realization—they will hold up Mr. *Granger* in his true character, until the Administration shall either REMOVE him, or *lose the support of the whole South.*

We now ask the attention of our readers to the following article from a New York paper, printed in Mr. Granger's own village:

From the Ontario Messenger.

MR. GRANGER AND THE ABOLITONISTS,

The Abolitionists are now recieving the reward of their treachery and duplicity—we allude to those particularly, who, during the late canvass, joining in the crusade aginst the Administration, and manifested their love for their "colored brethern," by aiding in the election of Harrison and Tyler. The opinions of Mr. Granger on the question of Abolition are no longer to be concealed—his position is now one of open and undisguised hostility to them and all their operations; and they may expect no more "confidential" letters from his "Confidential Committee" assuring them of the soundness of his Abolition principles, and of his devotion to their cause—they will no more be told that Gen. Harrison "became an Abolitionist when only eighteen years of age, and joined an Abolition Society at that period of his life." The game of silence and deception has succeeded in the accomplishment of its object.

Gen. Harrison has recently made a visit to Virginia, and at a public meeting in Richmond, he took the occasion to define his position in relation to this question. We give below a portion of his speech, as published in the whig newspapers. It will be seen that he not only denounces the Abolitionists in nearly every form of speech, but speaks also for one of the members of his Cabinet, even Mr. FRANCIS GRANGER, the Representative in Congress from this District. And *at the request* of that gentleman, he states that Mr. Granger "is not only NO ABOLITIONIST, but he should expect him (Gen. H.) to eject him from office *if he should ever become one!*" Now, Mr. Granger either did, or did not, authorize this declaration by Gen. Harrison. If he did, it is a denial, as has been well said, "evincing equal ingratitude and affrontery." Mr. Granger has for years courted, claiming and *recieved* the support of the Abolitionists of this county, and to their votes is he indebted for the seat he now holds in Congress. Is it possible, then, that he has so soon forgot his obligations to his Abolition constituents in this county, whose association he has courted and claimed—of whose rights he has claimed to be the especial champion on the floor of Congress—who has represented himself as the victim of persecution for the stand taken by him in defence of Abolition petitions—who told the people of this county that he might have been Vice President of the U. States in 1836, if he hadn't been so much of an Abolitionist?—has he so far forgotten all this as to repel the "possibility of his being an Abolitionist" as an *imputation* upon his character demanding instant contradiction? And does he consider the association of his Abolition friends so disreputable and dishonorable as to disqualify him for office under the Tippecanoe Administration? And when he becomes, what he has been understood to be for years among the people of this county, an *Abolitionist*, dose he expect to be turned out of office? If Mr. Granger has said all this, he has stooped low indeed. If he has not—if these words have been put into his mouth by Gen. Harrison, and uttered without authority from him, which, we understand, is said to be the case by some of the whigs of this village,—it will afford us much satisfaction to make the correction at any time.

The Florida War.—A letter received at Savannah from Florida, conveys unfavorable intelligence. Tustenuggee, who went out to bring in his people, has failed to return; and other Chiefs in whom Gen. Armistead had confidence, have become lukewarm, and the general impression is, that the business of emigration will wind up with another summer campaign.

An Express rider with the mail, was shot between Tampa and Fort Clinch. His horse arrived at Fort Clinch, with two balls in the mail bags.

Fayetteville Observer.

An Anecdote, and a Good One.—We find in the "Courts of Europe at the close of the last century," by Henry Swinburne, just published in London, the following "illustration of American manners:"

"An English officer, Col. A——, was travelling in a stage in New York, and was extremely annoyed by a free and enlightened citizen's perpetually spitting across him out of the window. He bore it patiently for some time, till at last he ventured to remonstrate, when the other said, "Why, Colonel, I estimate you're poking fun at me—that I do.—Now, I'm not going to chaw my own bilge water, not for no man; besides you need not look so tarnation big. Why, I've *practised* all my life, and could spit through the eye of a needle without touching the steel—let alone such a great saliva box as that there window.' Col. A—— remained tranquil for some time; at last his anger got up, and he spat bang in his companion's face, exclaiming,, 'I beg you a thousand pardons, squire, but I've not practised as much as you have. No doubt, by the time we reach New York, I shall be as great a dabster as you are."

For the Rocky Mountains.—The steamer Trapper, belonging to the American Fur Company, left here yesterday for the Yellow Stone River. On board were a number of hunters, all of whom appeared in the highest spirits, and the deck was strewed wih their paraphernalia. A number of the fair sex were standing on the levee, with the heartfelt tear in their eyes, as they waved their hankerchiefs and sighed an adieu, when the boat left the landing. She will be absent about four months. Our Eastern brethern expatiate on the pleasures of a trip with their Atlantic steamers; but, pshaw, it is nothing in comparison to our inland voyage.

There, all is dull and monotonous, nothing to rclieve the eye—nothing to attract the attention, excepting perhaps a Mother Cary's chicken, or the skin of a shark—here, every day brings a change of scenery, each vieing with the other in grandeur. What a glorious trip for a worshipper of nature.

St. Louis Bulletin.

A Slight Cold.—Let not those complain of being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished to maturity in their very bosoms, when they might have crushed it in the egg. Now, if we call a slight cold the egg, and pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, consumption, the venomous reptile, the matter will be more than correctly figured.—There are many ways in which this egg may be deposited and hatched. Going suddenly and slightly clad, from a heated into a cold atmosphere, especially if you can contrive to be in a draft, however slight—it is the breath of death, reader, and laden with the vapor of the grave!

Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms shall embrace you; continuing in wet clothing and neglecting wet feet—these, and a hundred others, are some of the ways in which you may slowly, imperceptibly, but surely, cherish the creature that shall at last creep inextricably inward, and lie coiled about your very vitals. Once more again!—again! again—I would say, attend to this, all ye who think it a small matter to "neglect a slight cold!"

Diary of a late Physician.

United States Bank stock was worth 17½ at the latest accounts from New York City.

Col W. H. H. Taylor, son-in-law of the late General Harrison, has been appointed Postmaster in Cincinnati.

Died,

In this town, on the 1st instant, in the 19th year of his age, *David Berryhill*, son of Mr. William Berryhill, Jun'r.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st of June next for a supply of WOOD suitable for a Steam Engine. The Wood is to be of split pine, four feet long.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint, and the whole amount contracted for, must be delivered by the 1st of August next.

Persons desirous of furnishing, will direct their proposals through the Post-Office, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JOHN H. WHEELER, Super'nt.
Branch Mint, Charlotte, May 6, 1841. 9....4

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday, the 24th instant*, the following valuable property, to wit:

A very Extensive and General Stock of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

A NUMBER OF

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, & SHEEP;

A QUANTITY OF

CORN AND WHEAT,

And various other productions of the Farm;

Farming Tools

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same place and time, will be *Rented*, for the balance of this year, a set of very valuable

Merchant Mills,

A Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. MORROW, Administrator,
With the Will annexed.

May 4, 1841.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given;—and all who hold claims against the same, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ. MORROW, Ad., &c.
May 4, 1840. 9....3

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living on Gill's Creek, near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 19th ultimo, a bright mulatto BOY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. His right thigh was once broken, which causes a slight halt in his walk. He is stoutly built and slow spoken. The above Reward will be given for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so I can get him.

JAMES H. COWSER.
May 4, 1941. 9....3

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, seven miles north of Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult., a negro man named JACK, about 26 years of age, rather yellow complected, about five feet seven or eight inches high; stout made, quite an open countenance when spoken to, and affects an air of politeness in conversation. When he left he had two suits of clothes—one coat nankeen, and the other mixed homespun. He has a wife in Georgia, near Columbus; probably he may shape his course that way.—The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of said fellow, and securing him so that I get him.

THOMAS HART.
May 4, 1841. 9....3

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand for nineteen dollars and fifty cents, signed by me, and now in the hands of Timothy R. Hughes, as the consideration for which said note was given has been otherwise discharged, and I therefore do not intend to pay it.

I. W. THOMPSON.
May 4, 1841. 9....3

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 6...r

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Execution of a Murderer—His Confession—His Extraordinary Resuscitation.—John White, convicted of the murder of Messrs. Gwatkin and Glenn, on board a flat boat, on the Ohio river, was executed at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th instant, a little after six o'clock in the morning. The Judge, in sentencing him, adjudged his execution to take place, at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and the Sheriff, without making the fact notorious, chose the earliest moment, so as to prevent the immense crowd which would have been in attendance from witnessing it. But few pers ns were therefore present. He died hard—the rope not "playing" well, occasioning the knot to slip up over his chin, instead of being under his ear. His neck was not broken by the fall. Previous to his death he wrote a letter to his father, in which he stated that he was present when the unfortunate men were murdered, that he did not participate in the act, but was compelled to beg his own life from the men who murdered them. He names the men as Charles Short and Jerry ——, surname not given. He was cut down after hanging about twenty-five minutes, and his body given over to the Doctors for purposes of experiment. The Louisville City Gazette gives the annexed extraordinary circumstances attending an experiment with the galvanic battery.

White's resuscitation, or wonders of Magnetism. It is generally considered that White's execution, yesterday, was not in the most approved style, for the mere pleasure of the operation. The knot by some manoeuvers instead of being fixed by his ear, where it would have facilitated the breaking of his neck, happened to come in his face, by which means, the choking was of the most imperfect sort. He hung squirming and kicking a long time, before he surrendered, and occasionally gave forth blasts from his mouth and nostrils.

After hanging about twenty-two minutes, he was cut down and conveyed away, to be experimented upon by Philosophers and anatomists. He was an excellent subject for experimenting upon, as the execution was such, that no disorganization had taken place. The face of the corse did not look half so bad as they generally do, and in fact he was considered not much different from a man twenty minutes drowned.

The poles of a powerful Galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor seemed to pass over his frame, and fancy, if fancy you can, the surprise, the astonishment of all, when of a sudden he arose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his hands to his neck, trying to grasp the scarf in his fingers and tear it from his throat! He first snatched at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet about his neck, and then continued some moments picking at the seam with his fingers, as tho' it was something that adhered to his throat, giving him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment he arose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and opening his blood shot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screetch, after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one this minute was as mute as death, every breath was for a moment suspended, when Dr. D. exclaimed, "by heaven's he's alive!" Too great was the excitement, too intense and absorbing was the interest and wonder, enjoyed and felt by all, to allow time and attention for a reply to the remark. Every eye was rivitted upon the agitated and shaking corse. The operator let upon it a full quantum of galvanic fluid, till the action upon its nerves becoming so powerful that it made a tremendous bound, leaping by a sort of an imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, disengaging itself entirely from the wires which communicated the galvanism.

All immediately drew around the body. For a moment after its fall, it seemed perfectly motionless and dead. Dr B. approached, and taking hold of his arm, announced that he thought he felt a slight, though a single beat of the pulse. The galvanic operator was just going to arrange his machine to give him another charge, when Dr. D. again exclaimed, "he is—he is alive! he sighs! he breathes!" And true enough, he did sigh; he gave a long gasp, at the same time raising and gently waving his right hand. His sighs continued for a couple of minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whol frame seemed to be somewhat agitated; his chest heaved; his legs trembled, and he occasionally raised his right arm. These effects were supposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves. None of these movements were yet supposed attributable to the action of life. It was considered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame and could never be again restored. Why not? Are not people who have been longer deprived of life than he had been, often times restored? Then why may he not be resuscitated? were questions that seemed to engage the minds of all. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, Dr. D. announced that he could feel feeble pulsations. A piece of broken looking glass was immediately held before his nostrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. "He breathes! he breathes!" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense anxiety for some seconds, when the motion of the chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. "His pulse," said Dr. D., "does now certainly beat; lo! he at the same instant exclaimed, "he opens his eyes!"

And horrible, indeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent—probably he would give one breath when a healthy man would give four. His breathings, however, rapidly increased in frequency and strength. Dr. D. began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon the scene around him, with the most deadly indifference, seemingly alive to nothing. A pin was tried upon his foot. He moved his foot though not very suddenly, and resented the act with a horrible frown, but a frown containing nothing of sadness. His action soon began to take a more energetic character. He began again to feel of his neck, and work his body, as though in the severest agony. Young L., a medical student of Dr. S., approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps, being thus supported, and seated himself in an arm chair. And on seating himself, he gave one slight groan, his muscles seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. A bottle of heartshorn was immediately applied to his nose which revived him much; but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated. He seemed, upon one occasion, to try to give utterance to some feeling, but, from an unknown cause, an impediment, probably by an accummulation in the throat occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give utterance to a word. We are satisfied that he made an effort of this kind, for immediately on the exertion, he gave a sorrowful shake of the head, which signified, if we understood the language, that he meant something he could not express.

His system was critically examined, and though he was pronounced to be perfectly alive, it was announced by Dr. D. that he could live but a few minutes, for congestion of the brain, which had not yet happened, was rapidly taking place. Every method was adopted to equalize the circulation of the blood, and save the patient from the terrible consequences of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood-vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agony.

Other experiments were tried upon him, which, together with the one I have here imperfectly sketched, will be out before the public in a few days in a more minute form. I have here suppressed the names of the operators, fearing I could not do the operation that justice that will be done it by the proper reporter, whose report will not be ready for some time.

From the Morning Atlas.

THE STRATAGEM.

'I really don't know which I love best,' said Jane Manvers to her friend Martin Westell, as she returned from a splendid party where she was the admired of all admirers, 'William Stanton or Frederick English. Out of a host of admires that my fortune, now that I am an heiress, has brought to my feet, I have selected them. They are neither rich—both are filled with sentiments of honor, as far as expressions and general conduct go. Both love me.—Neither have expressed it in strong terms—but either only wait for the necessary encouragement, I am sure, to pop the question. To either, my fortune would be an advantage. They may—it is an ungenerous thought—but I cannot help entertaining it, love my fortune, and not me. Do you know, Martin, I have strong thoughts of putting their love to the test?"

'How can you do it?'

'I have thought of a way. You may remember that I had a cousin who was supposed to be lost at sea, and the property which has made a poor, unnoticed girl, so much courted, was to be his, if he were living.'

'Yes, but you have had full and positive proofs of his decease.'

'I know it, but the world does not, nor can my two favored lovers be acquainted with the fact. I therefore propose to state in the papers that my cousin is not dead, as was supposed. To give up for a time my splendid establishment, and to retire into comparative poverty. It is said that kings and hefresses rarely hear the truth from the flatterers by whom they are surrounded.—This will at least test my friends. What think you of my plan?'

'Excellent—try it by all means.'

The idea was acted upon, and it was curious to see how Jane's admirers dropped off one by one. Her two lovers still waited upon her at first in her retirement, and Jane was more puzzled than ever which to choose. Frederick English's visits in a short time became more like angel's—that is, few and far between—while William Stanton's were constant.

Upon one of them he said, 'My dear Miss Manvers, I have known you long. In the days of your prosperity—surrounded as you were by many lovers who were affluent, I did not dare to disclose to you a passion which I had felt from the moment I knew you, and which has grown and strengthened with my acquaintance. Now that you are poor, like myself, the diffidence which had else hermetrically sealed my lips from divulging my heart's passion, is removed. I am not affluent, but I can support you with respectability at least, and if you will accept for your husband one who loves you devotedly, I do not think you will ever regret the hour that makes you mine. At least I will try never to give you cause.

'I believe you, William,' said Jane, 'and if you will accept a beggar, for I am little better—,

'Say not so, dearest—I cannot listen to such wrong, even from your lips.'

'Your fortunes will not suffer by the union.'

'That they never can. When shall our marriage take place?'

'Next week, if you will.'

'At your lodgings here?'

'No, at the house of a friend. Call for me, and we will proceed together there.'

At the day appointed, William was in readiness, accompanied by Frederick English. They were both surprised at the magnificence of Jane's attire, and thought it somewhat out of character with her circumstances, but how much more surprised were they, when stepping into a carriage with Jane and Eliza, they were driven to Jane's former residence, and found her still the mistress and the heiress, and learned the plot by which she had tested lovers. The way Frederick English cursed himself and his fortune 'was not slow.'

Girls, you that possess money, make it a point of finding out, before the irrevocable knot is tied, whether you are loved for yourselves or your fortunes.

From the New York Sunday Morning News.

SINGULAR ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Married, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Wm. Ash, Thomas Mowitt to Charlotte Conroy, both of this city."

The above marriage was consummated in this city, on Tuesday week, and thereby hangs a tale which may be worth the attention of the lovers of the marvellous. Mr. Mowitt is a respectable boss shoe-maker, who keeps several men employed, and among the rest was one named John Pelsing, who had ingratiated himself so much in his favor by his faithfulness, industry and sobriety, that he took him in partnership about three years since, and had no cause to regret his kindness. From that period, Mr. Mowitt and Mr. Pelsing were constant friends and companions, and boarded in the same house until about twelve months since, when one day they were subpœned for a coroner's inquest which was about to be held on the body of a man that had been taken out of the Maiden Lane dock. The deceased had all the appearance of having been a regular dock loafer, and it was the opinion of all present, that he had fallen into the slip while in a state of intoxication; but the verdict—was merely "found drowned."

The jury being dismissed, Mr. M. turned round to look for his friend and fellow-juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but he was gone; and he thought he saw him running at almost full speed up Maiden Lane. This struck him as being curious; and it also reminded him of another curious fact, (at least curious as taken in connexion with his sudden flight,) namely, that when Mr. Pelsing had first glanced at the face of the corpse, he started and turned deadly pale. Mr. M. then proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to his store to look for his partner, but he was to be found at neither; nor did he return that night; nor the next; nor the next; and two months passed away without any intelligence of him, during which time Mr. Mowitt had fully made up his mind that there were some mysterious connection between his friend and the man that was found drowned, and that in consequence thereof, Mr. Pelsing had in all probability made away with himself.

Well, so matters rested, until a certain day in last June, when a lady called at Mr. Mowitt's store, and asked for Mr. Pelsing. She was told the particulars of his story. "And has'nt he been here since?" she enquired; "not since," replied Mr. Mowitt. "I know he has," said the lady. "What proof have you of it," enquired the shoe-maker. "The best in the world," returned the stranger, "for I am here, and I and Mr. Pelsing are one and the same person." And strange as it may appear, such was the actual fact.

Well, the question then was, whether Mr. Pelsing was a gentleman or a lady, and it turned out that she was a lady, and more than that, her name wasn't John Pelsing at all, but Charlotte Conroy, and furthermore, that she was the *widow of the man who had been found drowned.* She then stated that her husband, who was a shoe-maker in Philadelphia, and to whom she had been married about two years, had treated her very badly, the consequence of which was that she picked up his trade by stealth, and when she thought she was tolerably perfect, equipped herself in men's clothes, and run off to this city, to be the more safely out of the reach of her lord and master. Here, as we have seen, she got into employment and remained in the confidence of Mr. Mowitt until the time of the coroner's inquest, immediately after which she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband who had become a common wandering loafer, had, on the hint of some friend, set out for New York, about a week before, to look for her; but where, instead of an injured wife, he found a watery grave.

The upshot of this romantic affair was, that Mr. Mowitt requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home—that after a while, he found that he liked her yet better as Mrs. C. than as Mr. Pelsing; that by virtue thereof he proposed a renewal of their terms of partnership, which was accepted; and that on last Tuesday week Mr. Mowitt and the late Mr. John Pelsing became husband and wife.

This is the first instance we believe on record, wherein a wife performed the office of a coroner's juryman on the dead body of her own husband, or wherein a young man was married to his own employer. The lady, by the way, is very good-looking, and still on the safe side of thirty.

The good of wanting a Nose.—A man who has lost his nose, says an old Scotch journal, has peculiar advantages; he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking it into every thing. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves pocket handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is however, another saving. If he goes to sleep you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname 'Nosey;' and let him be as impertinent as he will he may defy you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another, with a false nose—"I'll pull your nose." "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

Two sons of Hibernia being a ducking, Pat discovered a large bed of ducks close by the shore. After having his piece levelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he didn't fire? Pat replied, "By zounds, I can never aim at one, but there's another swims right between him and me.

The following is related in the February number of the Knickerbocker:

Dr. Aspen's episode of tooth drawing, reminds us of a country patient some what akin to his who called on one of our most eminent dentists. "being troubled with a raging tooth," which he wished extracted. Seating himself, the polished instrument was displayed before his eyes, and the next instant the tormentor was placed in his hand.—"Well, doctor," said he "how much do you ask for the job? Guy, but you did it quick though.—"My terms," replied the dentist, "are one dollar." A dollar!—for half a minute's work! One d-o-l-l-a-r! Thunder! Why, a doctor down't our place, drawed a tooth for me two years ago, and it took him two hours. He dragged me all about the room, and lost his grip half a dozen times. I never seed such work, and he only charged me twenty five cents. A dollar for a minutes work! O git about! you must be jokin'!" This economical victim was but following out the popular utilitarian doctrine, that the labor necessary to produce a result, should form its standard of value.

A Common Mistake. Many people think that it is the *Editor* and not the paper that they buy for two dollars a year.—*Buffalo Times.*

A very common mistake indeed, but not more common than it is egregiously foolish. "I am a subscriber to your paper," says one, "and I wish this communication published." Upon a perusal it is found entirely unfit for publicaton, and accordingly it is refused. The man gets at once in a rage, leaves the office under the very erroneous impression, that as he has bought the paper, he must of course have bought the Editor. If a communication is inserted some dozen are offended, and the grossly insulting question is frequently asked, "*why* did you publish that article in your paper?" To this our only reply is, we publish what we please, and consult our own judgment and wishes alone,—and the sooner individuals rid themselves of the idea that an Editor is bound to insert *all*, good, bad and indifferent, that is sent him, the better will it be for them and the paper.—*Boston Times.*

The Harrisburg Gazette tells of a soldier who, about 150 years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was, "It is ex——." He then froze stiff as marble. In the summer of 1840, some French physician found him after having lain frozen 150 years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence with "ceedingly cold."

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....F

BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK;—*Durham* and *Devon* cattle crossed;—full-blooded *Berkshire* hogs, cross of the *Berkshire* and *Yorkshire*, and several half-bloods of each kind.

April 27, 1841. 8....4

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

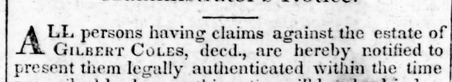
JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.



MAIL

Arrangements at Charlotte.

The Southern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays a 2 o'clock, P. M., and departs North at 3 same day.

The Northern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 p. m., and departs South next days at 3 a. m.

The Camden Mail arrives Fridays and Sundays at 6 p. m., and departs Sundays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.

The Lincolnton Mail arrives Mondays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a m.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Fridays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Beatty's Ford Mail arrives Mondays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

The Steel Creek Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and departs Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives Thursdays at 11 a. m., and returns immediately.

The Providence Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and leaves next days at 6 a. m.

The Chester Mail arrives Tuesdays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

SUGAR CREEK UNION SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Citizens of MECKLENBURG County and the public generally, that he intends to continue his profession at his present location, 3 miles south-west of Charlotte.—His next Session of Five Months will commence on the 21st of June next, and instruction be given in the following branches at the following prices, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and History,	8 00
Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy,	10 00
Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, Mensuration, the rudiments of Navigation, and Euclid's Demonstration,	12 00
Geometry, Trigenomotry, and Algebra,	14 00
Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, and Sacred Geography,	15 00
The Latin, Greek, and French Languages,	17 00

No deduction made after the student is entered and any student not complying with the rules of the School, will be discharged and be required to pay the amount of his subscription.

This School will be taught on the Lancasterian System. For the advantages it affords the youth taught on this system, enquire of those who are at present patronising the school.

Parents and guardians wishing to have their children or wards instructed in any of the above branches will be pleased to enter them before the commencement of the session, as none will be admitted afterwards.

No student admitted for less than the session, and immediate payments required at its termination.

WM. W. ANDERSON, A. M.

Mecklenburg Co., April 28, 1841.

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-3

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-F

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.